



President Ronald Reagan shakes hands with Joan Mondale, wife of his Democratic opponent, at a Washington ceremony at which a medal was awarded posthumously to Robert H. Humphrey. Looking on are, at left, Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia, a Democrat, and Senator and Mrs. David F. Durenberger. He is a Minnesota Republican.

Aides Say Mondale Will Move to Right On Foreign Policy to Woo Moderates

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To attract moderate and conservative Democrats, Walter F. Mondale, the presidential candidate, will be moving to the right on foreign policy issues, according to his aides and advisers.

The feeling in the camp of the former vice president is that while President Ronald Reagan remains vulnerable on matters of war and peace, Mr. Mondale is also vulnerable because of his liberal image and his identification with Carter administration foreign policies.

To broaden his appeal, his aides and advisers said, Mr. Mondale will be emphasizing what they called "strength issues," such as focusing defense budget increases on military preparedness. This would form a second track alongside his attack on Mr. Reagan's failure to negotiate nuclear arms control with the Soviet Union.

The assessment is that Mr. Mondale has a solid base among Democratic peace activists and that he must now try to bring back to the fold those conservative Democrats who left the party in 1980 over foreign policy.

The overall judgment in the Mondale camp, as well as in the Reagan organization, remains that foreign affairs will play a central role as November nears. This is despite the fact that these issues lack the potency they had six months or a year ago when the militias were in Lebanon and the situation in Central America was deteriorating.

David Aaron, top foreign policy adviser to Mr. Mondale, said: "While there are three or four im-

portant issues today, the campaign will come down to whose finger will be on the nuclear trigger."

The aides and advisers cited two recent moves by Mr. Mondale in the conservative direction. One was the plan released Monday for reducing the federal budget deficit. It essentially holds overall spending on domestic programs constant while increasing military spending 3 to 4 percent a year.

The second was Mr. Mondale's choice of Max Kampelman and James R. Schlesinger, two Demo-

crats with strong conservative credentials in foreign policy, to join him for a Sept. 1 briefing by Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Kampelman is Mr. Reagan's chief negotiator at the Conference on European Security and Disarmament. Mr. Schlesinger served in cabinet posts under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

These moves, plus the two tracks of strength and peace, aides said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oil Town In Sudan Attacked

American Priest Among 3 Seized By Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Anti-government guerrillas attacked the Sudanese oil town of Bentu last week and kidnapped three priests, including an American, Roman Catholic Church officials said Tuesday.

Bentu has been a trouble spot since the revival last year of a rebellion by members of the non-Islamic southern minority of Sudan against the Moderns in the north, who dominate the government of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Foreign experts involved in the government's development projects have left the region, which has become increasingly unstable during the last year. The kidnapped priests were among the last foreigners in the area. A Western diplomat said the situation in Bentu was "confused" at best.

Oil exploration efforts by the American-owned Chevron company were halted by a guerrilla raid on the company's headquarters in Bentu in February. Three foreign workers were killed and seven wounded in that attack. Sudan had hoped to begin oil production next year.

The priests were captured Sept. 4 but a radio message only reached (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ERUPTION — Mount Mayon, southeast of Manila, sent smoke 6 miles high on Wednesday. No casualties have been reported, but authorities have voiced concern about residents of villages who have refused to evacuate.

Brother of Syria's Assad Is Reported to Be Exiled

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syria's defense minister, Mustafa Tlas, has been quoted as saying that the brother of President Hafez al-Assad is "personally on the way out" in Syria.

The brother, Colonel Rifaat al-Assad, had been widely viewed as the probable heir in a power struggle for succession.

But in an interview in this week's issue of the West German magazine Der Spiegel, General Tlas was quoted as saying of Colonel Assad, who is one of Syria's three vice presidents: "If this person had not gone abroad, the army would have struck."

According to Christian militia radio broadcasts in Lebanon, six Syrian Army officers have been arrested for supporting Colonel Assad.

President Assad fell ill in November 1983 and the beginnings of a power struggle, grouping Colonel Assad at a band of supporters on one side, and most of the military and political leadership on the other, surfaced during the winter, first with a sudden display of posters portraying Colonel Assad in Damascus.

At one point, troops from Colonel Assad's elite unit, the Defense Companies, were said to be on alert in their headquarters, facing troops from the Special Forces, commanded by one of his main rivals, General Ali Haidar.

The situation was calmed in the spring as President Assad's health stabilized and Colonel Assad, along with General Haidar and another of his enemies, General Chik Fayyad, the commander of the 3d Armored Division, were sent together on a trip abroad, first to the Soviet Union, Syria's main source of weapons.

Colonel Assad has remained in Geneva since June.

There have been several interpretations, some conflicting, of the meaning of the trip. There were suggestions that most of the contenders were being sent into exile or that Colonel Assad had been told he was in the running for future leadership but that he had to prove himself, particularly in foreign affairs.

General Tlas, however, told Der Spiegel, in words that gave some hint of the firm control held by President Assad, that Colonel Assad had been sent away.

"When our president tells some-

one, 'Scram to Geneva,' he goes," the defense minister was quoted as saying. "He who says no to President Assad finds himself a head shorter."

Colonel Assad's position was based on his closeness to his brother as well as his command of the Defense Companies, a 10,000-man praetorian guard responsible for the protection of Damascus and other cities and the security of the regime itself.

Western diplomats noted that the rivalry between Colonel Assad and General Haidar and other senior officers was the first open split in the minority Alawite Muslim clique that effectively governs Syria.

The Alawites, believed to account for only about 11 percent of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French Budget Aims to Reduce Taxes, Spending

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government proposed Tuesday a 1985 budget aimed at moderately stimulating the economy through tax reductions and cuts in government spending while keeping inflation relatively low.

Spending is projected to rise by 6 percent to 952.2 billion francs (\$108 billion). The deficit is expected to rise to just under 140 billion francs from the estimated 1984 level of 135 billion francs. A year ago, the government estimated the deficit at 125 billion francs.

The government aimed a year ago at a 6.8-percent increase in government spending which, if achieved, would have been the smallest increase in 13 years.

Across-the-board measures to reduce spending in 1985 include the loss of 5,335 jobs in the public sector.

Among exceptions to reductions in spending are education and the modernization of France's conventional and nuclear military forces. In both sectors, spending will rise significantly.

Cuts in income taxes and corporate taxes, which were announced after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius took office July 19, are intended to stimulate his shift to more conservative economic policies and to fulfill President Francois Mitterrand's commitment to reducing the burden of direct taxation in France.

"We compare this budget and our economic policy to West Germany's," a senior Finance Ministry official said. "It is clearly not a Reagan administration approach."

Finance Minister Pierre Berégovoy, who presented the budget to the National Assembly, said at a news conference that it reflected "rigor, social justice and hope" for the modernization of the French economy.

Economic recovery in France was on the "right path," Mr. Berégovoy said.

Budget figures showed that next year's growth would be modest, however, with the gross domestic product rising by 2 percent from 1.3 percent in 1984. GDP is a nation's total output of goods and

services excluding income from foreign investment.

But he also warned of "unbalance" in world monetary markets and the effect on West European economies of the strong U.S. dollar. He said the problem could temporarily slow the European recovery and France's efforts to eliminate its chronic trade deficit in 1985.

Many controversial government restrictions on prices, wages and investments will remain in force under the budget, and new taxes on gasoline and electricity will soon come into effect.

These moves were approved Monday by the cabinet. They drew criticism from French business leaders, who said they were unfair and would prove counterproductive.

Mr. Berégovoy said that the prevailing level of France's taxation of gasoline and rates charged for electricity had remained in line with most other European countries. He said that in inflation-adjusted francs, a liter of premium gasoline had increased by less than 5 percent during the past 10 years.

Key goals include reducing the government's budget deficit to 3 percent of GDP next year from this year's rate of just over 3.5 percent, officials said. The government also is committed to reducing consumer prices from an annual rate of 7.6 percent to 5.2 percent in 1985, dropping to 4.5 percent at the end of next year.

The budget forecasts the elimination of France's trade deficit next year. The deficit is projected at 33 billion francs this year after a deficit of 49 billion francs in 1983.

The government faces parliamentary elections in 1986 amid widespread expectations that the Socialists, who dominate the National Assembly, will suffer heavy losses.

The tax cuts of roughly 32 billion francs include a 5-percent reduction in personal income taxes, totalling 10 billion francs; a 10-percent reduction in payroll taxes of French businesses totalling 10 billion francs; and a cut in payments by contributors to the national social security system of roughly 12 billion francs.

Mao Program Cost 10 Million Lives

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Chinese officials have acknowledged for the first time that more than 10 million people died during a four-year famine following Mao's "Great Leap Forward" in 1958.

The State Statistical Bureau confirmed that the rush to develop heavy industries and hastily erect factories caused a major calamity.

Government officials had been asked about calculations by American demographers indicating that as many as 30 million people died because of food shortages from 1958 to 1961.

A bureau spokesman, Xu Gang, said that from 1959 to 1962 more than 10 million people died due to both man-made factors and serious natural disasters.

Mr. Xu said it was difficult to determine the exact number of famine deaths during Mao's ambitious program, which coincided with drought, floods and blights that turned mediocre harvests into severe food shortages.

The government had not previously released specific information about the death toll, possibly because China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, and other officials now in the Communist Party hierarchy did not oppose the "Great Leap Forward."

In February 1981, Sun Yefang, an economist,

released figures indicating that the death rate more than doubled from 10.8 per 1,000 in 1957 to 25.4 per 1,000 in 1960.

Professor Ansley J. Coale of the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton University had estimated that the "Great Leap Forward" caused 27 million deaths, while Judith Banister, chief of the China branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, had put the figure at 30 million.

The American reckoning was questioned, however, by Sun Shuangping, a spokesman at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

"During the 'Great Leap Forward' there were people who died of famine," he said, "but it is quite hard for us to decide whether people died normal deaths or died of hunger or for other reasons."

China's 1983 Manual of National Statistics showed a net population decline of more than 13 million, from 672 million to 658.8 million, from 1959 to 1961, but Mr. Sun said that a declining fertility rate may have accounted for some of the population loss.

Mao once said he took direct responsibility for the failure of his plan to catapult China into pure communism by abolishing private farming and merging about 750,000 collectives into 26,000 communes.

At the same time, the Russians seem anxious to hold up their end in what many officials perceive as a public relations contest with Washington, in which each superpower seeks to demonstrate that the other one is responsible for their poor relations.

For example, in the most recent authoritative Soviet statement on foreign policy, two weeks ago, President Konstantin U. Chernenko said:

"They in Washington are flaunting with open cynicism their great power ambitions and exaggerated notions about America's role and place in the modern world. They claim the role of strongest power, to rule the destinies of peoples and dictate their will to all. . . . They are now talking about a 'crusade' not only against socialism, but actually against the entire world. . . . Obsessed by force, they are simply losing a sense of reality."

Residents said the police fired tear-gas grenades to try to clear the streets. Occasional shots were fired in parts of the city.

Three people were reported to have been injured during the evening. The disturbances were widespread but less intense than protests held last week to press for a return to democracy.

Some areas of the city were blocked off as demonstrators pulled down power lines.



Chileans place flowers at the tomb of President Salvador Allende on the 11th anniversary of his death in a coup that brought the government of General Augusto Pinochet to power.

Pinochet Warns Opposition on Violent Protest

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — General Augusto Pinochet, marking the 11th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power in Chile, attacked opposition parties and signaled a new crackdown against political leaders who take part in protests that result in violence.

In a reference to two days of protests last week in which nine people died, General Pinochet said Tuesday that he would use "all legal means" to hold responsible those involved and would "take the necessary decisions, however drastic, to prevent the recurrence of such extremely bad practices."

The general, dressed in a formal white uniform and wearing a red, white and blue sash, spoke to 2,000 guests in a Santiago auditorium.

"Far from being a legitimate form of dissent," days of peaceful protest called for by the opposition are "an expression of organized violence," he said.

The general's annual speech, which was televised to the nation, reflected recent statements in which he ruled out the possibility of early elections. A year ago, protest demonstrations pushed General Pinochet to consider a speed-up of the country's return to democracy. Foreign diplomats now say that a slightly improved economy and a disorganized opposition have led him to believe he does not need to make any concessions.

For the second successive year, members of the European Community and Spain declined to attend the ceremony marking the anniversary of military rule.

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, sent a replacement to Tuesday's ceremonies. The Reverend Santiago Brunan, who is in charge of

economic matters for the church, said he was unsure if Archbishop Fresno's absence could be interpreted as a sign of protest. Among the nine people killed last week was the Reverend Andre Jarlan, a 43-year-old French missionary.

General Pinochet said the opposition that becomes involved in demonstrations that produce violence would be dealt with according to the law. "We will not abandon the destiny of Chile to uncertainty and the threat of totalitarianism," he said.

As an indication of the new crackdown the government indicted 10 of the organizers involved in last week's demonstration, including Mario Sharpe, the head of the Democratic Alliance, and Gabriel Valdiz, the president of the Christian Democratic Party.

The political leaders were charged with "inciting subversion and calling for the overthrow of the country." The judge has the power to dismiss the charges or to arrest

the leaders, who could receive up to five years in prison.

Before General Pinochet spoke, opposition leaders said they expected a hard-line speech and added that they would call for new protests. They predicted an increase in violence.

■ New Protests in Capital

Barriades of stones and burning tires blocked off the poorest districts of Santiago on Tuesday night as opponents of General Pinochet demonstrated, Reuters reported.

Residents said the police fired tear-gas grenades to try to clear the streets. Occasional shots were fired in parts of the city.

Three people were reported to have been injured during the evening. The disturbances were widespread but less intense than protests held last week to press for a return to democracy.

Some areas of the city were blocked off as demonstrators pulled down power lines.

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TOMORROW

- Arthur Janov, the apostle of Primal Therapy, talks to Mary Blume. Weekend.

Judge in N.Y. Allows Probe Of Donovan's Corporation

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has refused to block a grand jury investigation that lawyers for Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan's construction company said threatened the company with indictment. A prosecutor said that possible charges include perjury, bribery and filing false records.

On Tuesday, Judge Leonard Sand of U.S. District Court in the Bronx dismissed protests that the inquiry by the Bronx district attorney, Mario Merola, was politically motivated. Judge Sand said that other complaints also fell short of the evidence needed to justify federal intervention in a state investigation of Mr. Donovan's company, Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey.

Prosecutors from Mr. Merola's office said the investigation began more than a year ago. They described it as a result of an unsolved 1978 murder of a reputed Mafia member, Salvatore Frascione, in the South Bronx.

The investigation had led them to examine Schiavone's relationship with William Masselli, another reputed Mafia member, who, they said, had pushed aside a friend of Mr. Frascione to establish himself as a Schiavone subcontractor.

Stephen Bookin, head of the felony bureau of the Bronx district attorney's office, has voiced suspicion that about \$8 million allegedly paid to Mr. Masselli's company as a minority subcontractor had resulted from inflated statements and false reports that Schiavone officials had made to the New York Transit Authority.

Another Bronx prosecutor said at a hearing Tuesday that the possible charges include grand larceny, falsifying business records, perjury and filing false records.

Theodore Geiser, who is the chief attorney for Schiavone and seven company executives who have been asked to testify before the Bronx grand jury, said he was not inclined to appeal Judge Sand's ruling.

Mr. Donovan also has been asked to testify. His lawyer, William O. Bittman, said he had not been told that Mr. Donovan was a "target" of the inquiry.

Mr. Geiser, however, said that "if I were the secretary, I would regard myself as a potential target. I certainly regard my clients as potential targets."

A second Donovan lawyer, Dean Burck, said that Mr. Donovan is willing to testify without immunity from prosecution if necessary.



Appearing at a press conference in Dallas, Norman Neureiter, a vice president of Texas Instruments, defends his company's testing procedures for microchips sold to the military.

U.S. Fighters, B-52s, Anti-Sub Systems Include Poorly Tested Computer Chips

By Michael Wines
and Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jet fighters, B-52 bombers and anti-submarine warfare systems are among weapons equipped in the last eight years with millions of poorly tested and potentially faulty computer chips, the Pentagon says.

The Defense Department said Tuesday that similar quality-control problems, which it blamed on a "lack of discipline" by the maker of the chips, Texas Instruments Corp., had plagued at least seven other suppliers of the electronic circuits to the military in recent years.

But even as it moved to halt shipments of weapons containing the suspect chips, the Department of Defense said that it knew of no significant reliability problems arising from the circuits.

Pentagon officials said that the major problem with the chips did not appear to be poor manufacturing but rather a failure to test the circuits properly to ensure that they met rigid military standards.

The Defense Department on Monday ordered more than 80 defense contractors to stop shipping weapons systems and other military gear that included the Texas Instruments chips.

Shipments will not resume, the department said, until it is certain that about 4,700 models of the circuits, which store and process information for a variety of electronic devices, meet performance standards.

Questions about 3,000 of the 4,700 chip models already have been "satisfactorily resolved," Donald E. Moore, deputy execu-

tive director of quality control for the Defense Department Logistics Agency, said Tuesday.

But it still was unclear how many weapons parts and how many chips may have been inadequately tested by Texas Instruments.

At least 15 million of the circuits, manufactured in Texas and assembled in Taiwan, were sold to the International Business Machines Corp. for use in defense systems, but other contractors apparently have bought the circuits as well.

A spokesman for IBM said Tuesday that the chips have been used in electronics gear on the B-52 bomber and on a range of jet fighters, including the A-7, A-6, F-111 and F-15.

The same chips are to be employed in the new B-1B nuclear bomber, now in production, and have been installed in sophisticated anti-submarine warfare systems, the IBM spokesman said.

Texas Instruments said the Pentagon with a list of companies using the circuits by Wednesday.

[Norman Neureiter, a Texas Instruments vice president, said Tuesday that his company believed "that there will be very few, if any, systems problems" in weapons containing chips that were not fully tested. The Washington Post reported.

[Mr. Neureiter said failure to conduct every one of the testing steps specified by the contractors did not mean the weapon would not work.]

Mr. Moore said that the Texas Instruments chips were rejected because the company "had not fully tested all the products in conformance with the buyers' requirements."

IBM had told the Pentagon in January that its test data on the circuits did not match the data of Texas Instruments.

The IBM spokesman said that the chips bought from Texas Instruments had not been properly tested in meet IBM standards, which he said required "a little more performance" than the standards of the military agencies that eventually received the circuits.

IBM's complaints were resolved in April in negotiations with Texas Instruments and the Pentagon, the spokesman said, and IBM said that it had "continued to accept TI circuits and continued to ship our products."

The spokesman said that he did not know why the Pentagon had now decided to crack down on the microchip problems.

The Department of Defense's action came after Texas Instruments told the Pentagon on Thursday that contractors other than IBM might have received improperly tested circuits.

Mr. Moore said Tuesday that a Texas Instruments chip was at fault in a computer failure that scrapped a June 23 launch of the space shuttle Discovery. Mr. Moore said proper testing might have prevented the launch problem.

But IBM, NASA and a space shuttle contractor who asked not to be identified vigorously denied that the chip's design or manufacture was directly at fault in the shuttle failure.

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said that it was uncertain how much it would cost to correct the chip problem. He said that the Pentagon might sue Texas Instruments or pursue criminal charges.

Times Are Hard for Some Boom Babies

Homes and Jobs Can Be Elusive for Most in 25-to-34 Age Group in the U.S.

By Ann Mariano
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid the much-publicized wealth of the emerging young professional class in the United States, the majority of the 1950s baby boom generation is confronting a hard reality: They are dramatically worse off economically than people their age were 20 years ago and are falling steadily further behind.

Two-thirds of the people in this second, and biggest, wave of the post-World War II baby boom earn less than their predecessors who matured in the 1960s.

The people born from 1950 to 1964 are often described by economists and demographers as the second wave of the baby boom be-

cause their numbers rose dramatically from those born in the first boom of the late 1940s. More than 4 million babies were born each year from 1954 to 1964, with the peak of 4.3 million coming in 1957, compared with 3.6 million born in 1948 and 1949.

The members of the first wave are prospering, but the later and more numerous arrivals, particularly those now aged 25 in 34, are facing economic difficulty.

Most of them cannot expect to afford the kinds of homes their parents — and even their predecessors in the baby boom — were able to buy, say housing economists. The big boom in housing demand that the industry had looked forward to when this group reached the home-buying age is now expected to fizzle.

Young, upwardly mobile professionals, who have received most of the attention as they moved up the economic ladder, "can afford most of the good things in life, especially if they have two incomes," said George Sternlieb, director of the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research. But they make up only a third of the second-wave baby boom.

"At the other end, those who don't have the high-tech or high-service jobs are left out of the picture," he said. The lowest third, including a "substantial" number of members of minority groups, "are in trouble," he added, while the middle one-third "need help," especially if they want to buy homes.

Because there are so many people in the 25- to 34-year-old group, "their bargaining position in the labor market is weak," said Michael Carliner, senior housing economist for Chase Econometrics. "They are getting paid relatively less than members of less-abundant generations."

For example, Mr. Carliner said, in 1970 "I got \$15,000 a year. Now when I hire people with similar experience they get \$21,000 or \$22,000. But, with inflation taken into account, it should be \$35,000. So they are getting 40 percent less."

The incomes of families in this age group have dropped steadily, with only a couple of reversals, since 1960 when compared with all family households.

From the highest peak in 1965, when the 25-to-34 age group had incomes slightly more than 96 percent of those of all families, the percentage dropped to a bit over 86 percent in 1983, according to Mr. Carliner.

While the second wave's earnings have lagged, the amount of income needed for down payments on homes and to qualify for mort-

gages has jumped. Loans with low down payments are rare, with 20 percent of the cost of the house being the standard, Mr. Sternlieb said.

And since 1978 the income needed to qualify for a home loan has outstripped the median income of the U.S. population as a whole, with the widest gap occurring in the two years ending in mid-1982, according to the National Association of Realtors.

The distance between the median and qualifying incomes has narrowed considerably since then, but began to increase again in April. In July, the last month for which figures are available, the income required to qualify for a mortgage was \$5,202 higher than the median income, up from \$3,634 in April, the realtors association reported.

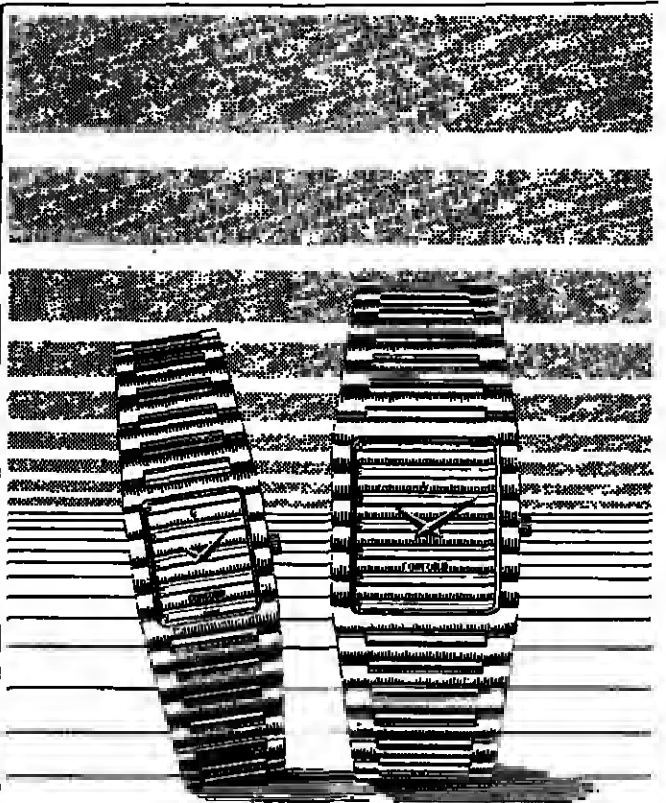
Facing these kinds of odds, many would-be home buyers in the lower two-thirds of the second-wave group "must depend on someone else, and on 'GI' financ-

ing," which Mr. Sternlieb said meant "good m-laws."

An increase in two-income families has become a dominant pattern of the baby boom generation, economists say.

Probably because of the increasing number of women holding jobs, the birth rate is dropping, said Leon Bouvier, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington. Mothers are having "one to two children at most." The number of births is growing, because of the large number of women in the baby boom generation, but the increase is not as great as generally expected, he added.

As families leave the ranks of homeowners and turn to rentals, they find they must pay a larger proportion of their income in rent, as much as 35 percent or more in some areas, than tenants in the past. The U.S. average is "just shy of 30 percent," up from the 25 percent in the recent past, Mr. Sternlieb said.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Ounce of Coordination

We suggested yesterday that if governments want to stop exchange rates moving quite so dizzily, they need to coordinate their general economic policies a bit better. In this realm, an ounce of coordination is better than a ton of tinkering.

An ounce may be more than we shall get. We are far from a worldwide open market committee deciding by majority vote how national monetary policies need to be adjusted. Nor are we nearer a forum where governments jointly hammer out their national budgetary policies. In most democracies, the budget is about the most sensitive political issue. Naive ideas about economic policy coordination serve about as much purpose as proposals for an international police force speaking Esperanto.

Still, governments need to attend to the impact of their policies on the wider world, and on the likely impact of that world on them. The increasing dependence of all countries on foreign trade, and the massive cross-border movements of capital, makes neglect of the international dimension perilous. Governments are unlikely to return to a moderately smooth path to prosperity and freedom from exchange-market turmoil so long as they continue to have widely divergent inflation rates, monetary conditions and budgetary aims.

There was a time, even in the ill-starred 1970s, when the international dimension received some attention. Undeniably, there was a problem when powerful economies such as those of West Germany and Japan beat the rest of the world in disinflating their economies after the first oil shock. Being able, therefore, to export unemployment to others made their task less onerous. But, cautiously, they adjusted their policy stance, realizing that it could only boomerang on

them through disorderly exchange rates and an accelerating world slump. Similarly — not a moment too soon — laggard economies such as those of Britain and the Scandinavian countries reined in domestic demand because their policies had started to result in intolerable international feedback. Even American authorities responded to international pressure to disinflate, and they adopted a better energy policy.

Things seem to have changed for the worse. The fashion is to assume away the international problem, to suppose that if each nation does what it thinks is right for its own island economy, the international picture will come out all right — by the sleight of some benevolent, if invisible, hand.

There is no such invisible hand — unless every government recognizes that what is good for its economy depends on how far its policies are compatible with what is going on elsewhere. Intergovernmental meetings have grown into three-ring circuses, with too many of the participants expounding rather than listening. In the meantime, U.S. interest rates and the dollar soar, the world becomes more protectionist, and the conditions in which the poor nations strive to develop deteriorate.

The International Monetary Fund, like other intergovernmental bodies, has written reams about policy coordination. This will be supplemented by flights of rhetoric when the IMF governments meet Sept. 24 in Washington to open their annual conference. All we suggest is that the rhetoric be addressed not to changing the present international economic system, but in making it work, and that the rhetoric be followed by changes in the way that governments make their day-to-day decisions.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Mondale's Budget Plan

Reducing the federal deficit is central in Walter Mondale's economic program for the next four years — and in his candidacy for the next eight weeks. Perceived as a liberal spender, he merits a badge of political courage for acknowledging that the next president will have to seek more unpopular spending cuts and tax increases. The plan the Democratic candidate outlined Monday is not perfect, but that is a small failing compared to President Reagan's failure to propose any plan at all.

Mr. Reagan has piled up the largest deficits in history and warrants a medal of his own for daring to say the problem should be addressed by declaring it unconstitutional. With or without a constitutional amendment, the deficit — currently \$170 billion — will grow in the next four years unless reversed by radical action. The alternatives are continued high interest rates and renewal of the inflation that was put down by a cruel recession.

The Mondale plan begins with the Congressional Budget Office estimate that without further action the fiscal 1989 deficit will be \$263 billion. The administration disputes that figure, hoping for a faster decline in interest rates. While all long-range budget projections are conjecture, those of the budget office are at least nonpartisan.

Mr. Mondale focuses on three main areas. He would provide revenues in fiscal 1989 that are \$85 billion higher than now projected, mostly by raising personal income taxes, particularly those on higher incomes. He would trim \$25 billion from projected military spend-

ing increases, and rearrange nondefense programs to hold their overall cost to planned levels. By reducing the necessary borrowing, he would save \$51 billion on interest. The net saving four years out would be \$177 billion.

Least attractive of Mr. Mondale's proposals is the delay of tax-bracket indexation for families with incomes above \$25,000. He would let them be swept into higher brackets by inflation. But he is candid enough to concede that taxing the rich alone will not raise the needed money. His 15-percent minimum tax on corporations would be borne largely by consumers but seems warranted.

Mr. Mondale's hope to save much through "better management" sounds as unpromising from him as from Mr. Reagan. But for major cuts, Mr. Mondale targets the right areas: defense, health care, farm price supports.

Most important is the Mondale pledge to dedicate all new revenue to deficit reduction. He would legislate a trust account that is walled off from general funds. New programs or program expansion would then have to be matched with new revenues or spending cuts.

That is a tough promise to make, and it will be tougher to keep. But it is necessary for the Democrats, who have been tagged as a party with a propensity to spend more, not less. Only such a firm commitment is likely to make their conversion to budget balancing credible. The Republicans may ask us not to believe that promise, but if they, too, aim to wipe out the deficits, it would be good to know how.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This Improbable Alliance

This is the way the story goes: King Hassan of Morocco was talking with some Libyans one day in July when suddenly it occurred to him to join the two countries in a political union. "I was personally surprised by myself while talking," he later claimed. Libya's Moammar Qaddafi received his proposal "with amazement," but, having made six earlier (and unsuccessful) tries for union with other Arab countries, soon agreed.

Let us stipulate that the improbable alliance between the conservative and moderate Hassan and the radical, brutal Qaddafi could come apart overnight. Keep in mind that the Libyan dictator once mounted a radio campaign urging Moroccan soldiers to overthrow the king, who responded with a single nonstop 24-hour counterbroadcast of dogs yapping. Different as they are, the two men have in common their impulsiveness and a bent for tactical maneuver. King Hassan's guiding calculation seems to have been to end Libya's support for the Plo group, who have been contesting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara for

nine draining years. Colonel Qaddafi's purpose is... who knows? He is guided by spirits inaudible to the normal ear.

The union's impact could be substantial. For instance, Morocco is able, as it suggests, to tame Libya troublemaking in places such as Chad? Or will Libya (and this seems much more likely) ignore counsels of moderation and perhaps even draw Morocco into a degree of support for its regular depredations?

American officials are embarrassed to find one of their favorite moderate Arabs giving political aid and comfort to a regime they fairly regard as a scourge. They should be. But should they take it out on Morocco, as some suggest, by trimming the annual \$140 million in American aid? The new union cuts across the U.S. effort to isolate Colonel Qaddafi but serves the Western interest in moving the grinding Sahara dispute toward political resolution. If there is a partially redeeming value to this bizarre reversal of regional alliances, here is the place to seek it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR SEPT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Germans' Friendly Fleet
KIEL, Germany — The German High Sea Fleet, which during the week has been engaged in operations near Apenrade, is returning to Kiel, writes a Herald correspondent. I have not found any evidence of that bellicose spirit which so many Englishmen attribute to Germans. Their feeling towards England is distinctly friendly. As to any hostility supposed to be entertained in Germany, there is nothing but amusement here. I would not have it supposed that I have discerned any sympathy with the "peace" movement. Peace is to be secured by greater armaments. Those with whom I have talked say that the armaments of Germany have given her peace, and without naval expansion she will be treated with less respect.

1934: Russian Revolution Figure Dies
PRAGUE — Catherine Brechikowskaja, popularly known as the grandmother of the Russian revolution, died in a village near here [on Sept. 12]. She was 90. One of the feminine leaders of the revolutionary movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Czar and the setting up of the short-lived Kerenski government, she left Russia when the Soviets came into power. Like many of the early revolutionaries who plotted against the Czar she became a victim of his secret police and passed forty-three years in exile in Siberia. During her voluntary exile here she never ceased to be a revolutionary and devoted her entire time in behalf of Russians, who because of their political views sought refuge from the present Soviet government.

Changing Demography and the New American Politics

By Horace W. Busby

WASHINGTON — Americans often assume that their national politics is the result of their politicians. It is the other way around: American presidents, senators and representatives are themselves results, not causes.

No incumbent better illustrates this than President Reagan. He is not the cause of the country's current conservatism. Rather, his presidency is the result of a conservatizing trend in the electorate that began while he was still a liberal Democrat.

Politicians and parties, philosophies and ideologies play a part, of course, but most of the time American politics is what the people are, reflecting their lives, experiences and understandings — the characteristics that are measured by demography.

What the American people are, in this decade, is new. Since 1970, the population has grown by more than 28 million. In this new population, there are more women (119 million), more men (112 million) and more young adults 18 to 24 years old (30 million) than at any other time.

A Platform Heavy on Hobgoblins

By C.W. Maynes

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The Republican Party platform would be less shocking if it were written for a party 20 years out of power than for one four years in office. In 1952, for example, the Republican Party had been out of power since 1932. The platform produced was also strident. It accused the Democrats of "shielding traitors to the nation in high places," losing the peace, abandoning 15 countries to Soviet domination, and maintaining "hordes of leeches, incompetents and unnecessary employees" in the foreign affairs agencies. Yet except for the single outrageous line about treason, the overall thrust of the 1952 document was more reasonable and informed than the Dallas effort.

No one should expect more from politicians than they can give. H.L. Mencken once pointed out that "the whole aim of political parties is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clamorous to be led to safety) by an endless series of hobgoblins. But the country has the right to expect higher standards of behavior from a party in power than from one out of power. The former has assumed as its main responsibility the governance of the nation. The latter sees as its primary goal victory in the next election."

The late Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the patron saint of postwar bipartisanship, offers an example of the limits of cooperation between the major parties. He once conceded that the Republican Party faced a dilemma in the 1940s: "If it does not cooperate in the world, it will be blamed for destroying the peace, as in 1920. If it cooperates too much with the Democratic administration, it will be charged with having no part of its own Mr. Vandenberg's solution was to back the Democrats in Europe and to attack them in Asia where, he said, "there is no solution I can think of anyway."

Even Mr. Vandenberg's limited form of foreign-policy cooperation might not have survived another Republican defeat. For American democracy to function effectively no major party must be kept out of power too long or it runs the risk of becoming totally irresponsible. This was one of Walter Lippmann's justifications for supporting Dwight D. Eisenhower for president in 1952. Although he believed Adlai Stevenson's promise as a leader had "immense attractiveness," he concluded that the Republicans needed a victory if they were to regain national control.

As it was, Eisenhower earned the permanent gratitude of his country by controlling the more malign impulses of his victory coalition. The red hysteria of those years was a blot on U.S. history, but the disfigurement would have been much larger and more permanent had Eisenhower pushed instead of restrained the fringe elements of his party.

Most troubling about the Dallas document therefore is what it says about Ronald Reagan's ability to govern the country as opposed to winning elections. Unlike Eisenhower, he has not restrained his party.

The sweeping sections of the Dallas platform that deal with domestic affairs are the responsibility of the average American. These sections raise issues he understands, and the pluralistic nature of the country sets certain electoral limits to the fringe fanaticism of any party.

The same is not true with respect to foreign policy. Myths can develop and take root in this area more easily because the reality is far away, and direct experience is available in fewer people. Yet once rooted, pernicious myths are difficult to dislodge.

It is important for those who care about the foreign-policy sections of the platform to speak out more forcefully. A document like the one produced in Dallas would be troubling if it came from a party out of power. From a sitting administration such a document is not simply a political embarrassment but a warning signal of diplomatic difficulties, even disasters, ahead.

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On the Timing of the Soviet Visitor

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, is coming to Washington at the end of the month for a talk with President Reagan.

It will be beautiful here then in the autumnal twilight of the year, and one wonders what these two old men will be thinking about.

Mr. Gromyko was ambassador here 40 years ago when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against Hitler. He has heard the clatter of many American presidential elections.

At 75, two years older than Mr. Reagan, he has outlasted 14 U.S. secretaries of state and nine presidents, and is now the presiding veteran of the Soviet Politburo. He must have his memories of the Allied days, but his visit now recalls a personal story that might help explain why in the middle of the U.S. election he decided to come talk.

About this time in the presidential election of 1952, I called on the Polish ambassador in Washington — Roman Winiwiewicz, by name — and asked him how he thought the Russians would react to the election of General Eisenhower. He said he did not know, but would find out. Two weeks later, he called back and said he thought he had an answer. He said he thought Moscow would regard the election of General Eisenhower as the equivalent to the rise of General Kurt von Schleicher in Germany.

What he meant was that General von Schleicher had preceded Hitler in control of the German state. Was the Polish ambassador saying that the

Kremlin thought the election of General Eisenhower was the prelude to a fascist dictatorship in America? That, said Mr. Winiwiewicz, is what the Russians told him.

So after Eisenhower's election, I sent, through the Soviet Embassy, a few questions to Stalin, not imagining he would answer. But he did.

Is it still your conviction, I asked, that the Soviet Union and the United States can live peacefully in the coming years?

Still believe that war between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace.

Wherein lie the sources of present world contention?

Everywhere and in everything wherever the aggressive actions of the policy of the "cold war" against the Soviet Union find their expression.

Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration on the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?

I regard this suggestion favorably. Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring an end to the Korean War?

I agree to cooperate because the U.S.S.R. is interested in ending the war in Korea.

Stalin died almost immediately after answering these questions. But one thing is fairly clear: During American presidential elections, the Russians adjust to the facts and wait to talk in the winners — in this case, as they see it, probably Mr. Reagan.

The chances are that Mr. Gromyko will give about the same answers to Mr. Reagan as Stalin gave to me about Eisenhower: that the Soviet Union wants peace, but on its own terms; and that it opposes the nuclear armament of outer space, but does not want to talk about the control of nuclear weapons on Earth until the Western allies withdraw their cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from Europe.

On this ground there is little chance of agreement or compromise, but at least the two nuclear powers have agreed to talk about their disagreements, and this is a sign of progress.

Mr. Reagan has changed his tune, if not his policy. He insisted at the news conference Tuesday morning that he wanted to talk to Mr. Gromyko not about the details of nuclear arms control, but about how to improve the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations.

Apparently, that is also why Mr. Gromyko is coming to Washington at the end of the month. Both men will be talking to the General Assembly of the United Nations in a few weeks and hailing each other for their differences, but when they meet here "in confidence" — as the president said, Mr. Gromyko, like Stalin in 1952, might be willing to talk sense about the future.

1, 78 percent have no memory of World War II. Many are too young to remember Korea or Vietnam.

And as the current younger adults come to dominate the electorate, they will not necessarily exert a liberalizing influence. It is only a stereotype that youth equates with liberalism. Indeed, surveys of the present 20-to-44 age bracket indicate a strong bias toward conservatism. These young Americans are two to three times more favorable to Ronald Reagan's re-election than are adults over 65.

A related, and crucial, shift will affect the composition of leadership. The nation's political leaders have always tended to come from among people between 45 and 65 years old. At present, this generation numbers 44.4 million. Over the next decade, some 21 million (49 percent) will move into an older age bracket, to be succeeded by almost 30 million younger newcomers who will become the leadership generation's new majority by a margin of 53 to 47 percent.

The portents of this turnover are

significant. For four decades, since World War II, successive generations of political leadership have been shaped by a common set of experiences: not only the wars abroad, but also the Great Depression, advances in technology and medicine, the onset of the nuclear age, urbanization of a rural population and more. Those experiences did not shape the emerging new majority; hence, political leadership will be passing to a generation having very different understandings, perceptions and, most likely, priorities.

Nor, certainly, is the emerging preponderance of this new age group the only demographic shift changing U.S. politics today. Perhaps the most familiar change is the geographical one — the fact that many American voters are already viewing Washington and national affairs through very different regional prisms. The 1980 census determined that the majority now lives in the Sun Belt and the West, and indeed the states of those regions now account for a majority of seats in the House and Senate, as well as in the Electoral College.

What most people do not understand is that this historic shift challenges both parties. The industrial-state heartland of the Republican Party, for example, is being hollowed out by the migrations westward and southward, forcing it to seek new strength in the West and the South, where the party faces a hostile electorate. At the same time, this shift of population is diminishing the influence of the Democratic Party's familiar bases in the Northeast, while transferring the party's strength into the energy, agriculture and anti-union states of the Sun Belt.

Yet a third kind of shift, and one of the most significant for politics, is the change in levels of educational attainment. Fifty years ago, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was installing the New Deal, more than 85 percent of American males had less than a high school education, and less than half had completed the elementary grades. It is very different now. In 1982, 82 percent of all people 25 to 34, male and female, and 71 percent of all people 25 to 64, had completed high school. The effects of this educational transformation are profound: a more self-reliant populace is less attracted to government intervention and is more disposed to be independent of party dictates.

As demographics help us measure change from the past, so also do they measure the dimensions of the challenges ahead. For example, people over the age of 65 will make up one-fifth of the population early in the next century, and they will be heavily dependent on an already burdened Social Security system. At present, there are 3.3 active workers for every Social Security beneficiary. By the year 2000, the ratio will drop to 4.7, then to 2.7 in 2030. Because taxes on active workers pay most of the retirement benefits, the existing arrangements could prove to be economically and politically unsustainable.

Closer at hand is another challenge at the lower end of the age scale. The supply of entry-level workers will fall during this decade. In 1990, there will be 7.1 million fewer people between the ages of 15 and 24 than in 1980, and the decline may continue into the next century. This points to unprecedented "hiding wars" for the services of entry-level workers in labor-intensive businesses.

If politics is what the people are, American politics is moving into a new age. By many measurements — age, income, regional residence, health, diet, fitness and more — Americans today are simply unlike any Americans before them, and this, more than anything we think we have rationally or deliberately chosen in the voting booth, is reshaping the country's politics.

The writer publishes *The Busby Papers*, analyzing political trends for corporate subscribers. This article was adapted by The New York Times from a longer essay in the *Public Affairs Council 1984 Public Affairs Review*.

A New Oil Roller Coaster? Apply the Brakes Now

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — If ever there was a paper tiger it seems to be OPEC. Its teeth have fallen out. Its muscles are flabby. Yet there are worrying signs that the tiger the West thought it had slaughtered is slowly coming to life again and that another huge destabilizing jump in oil prices is within the realm of the possible.

According to Jahangir Amuzegar, a consultant in the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, if the economic recovery continues we are likely to see a magnified growth in oil demand.

There are five major influences at work. First, the efficiency achieved in recent years in the use of energy has reached the stage of diminishing returns. Second, future conservation measures may be more difficult to realize because consumer countries have saved energy the last few years at the expense of other capital and labor resources. Third, there are growing uncertainties regarding new

sources of supplies. Fourth, the economic and political costs of alternative sources of energy are rising. Fifth, the oil market is potentially more volatile. The spot market, a residual market accounting for less than 5 percent of transactions in the oil market, may now account for as much as 40 percent of oil trade in the non-Communist world.

All this leads a number of energy analysts to believe that there may be another explosion of oil prices late in this decade.

Right or wrong? Who knows? So many past scenarios of the experts have proved false. Yet a wise man takes out an insurance policy.

The one attempt to discuss an arrangement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was in 1974, after the first oil crisis. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France called an international con-

ference to discuss an ambitious deal. In return for discipline on oil prices the West would help in the formation of cartels to raise the prices of other Third World commodities, from cocoa to tin. The conference, which lasted 18 months, got nowhere.

Three years ago an international commission chaired by Billy Bragg suggested another approach. Simplified, this argued that the West should agree to help make inflation-proof the investments of OPEC in Western capital markets, especially those funds lent to the IMF and the World Bank. In return, OPEC would lead those institutions more and guarantee the West that oil prices would never jump through the roof again.

The goal now has to be much more modest. The barriers to an agreement are formidable.

OPEC suffers from a basic and longstanding divergence of interest between producers with low reserves, who want as high a price as the market will bear, and those whose reserves are more plentiful and want to keep prices just below those of close energy substitutes.

Consumer countries are also divided. Most are prepared to consider regulatory actions in commodity trade; an influential few are not.

And the last 10 years have shown a pronounced tendency for one side to want negotiations when prices are moving in a direction that favors it, and to refuse them when they are not.

Mr. Amuzegar argues that the only way to proceed to a rational dialogue is to pare down the participants — on the OPEC side, to the more moderate and conservative members and, on the consumer side, to those leading industrial economies that believe in regulation. (This might, at least initially, exclude the United States.)

The agenda should be modest — exchanging technical data on projections of oil needs and availability, annual oil discoveries, the costs of developing new fields and anticipated growth rates. Oil consumption and conservation policies in the oil-short countries should be coordinated with exploration and production strategies in the oil-rich nations.

If this first step were successful, the discussions could be broadened to the questions of supply security and a world equilibrium price. From that the dialogue could proceed to discuss the proposals of the Bragg commission, the only arrangement that promises to speak to the problems of oil producers, industrialized and developing countries in an mutual reinforcing understanding.

The world cannot afford to spend another decade on the oil roller coaster. It is now, while things are quiet, that the brains need to start ticking.

International Herald Tribune.

More on the Olympics

Regarding the opinion columns "Nothing Olympian About This Partisanship" by James L. Huffman and "Greed, Bad Taste and Xenophobia" by Jonathan Yardley (Aug. 14):

What prophets of doom are Messrs. Yardley and Huffman! To indulge in handwringing rather than applauding a great show that was universally enjoyed is to prove what? Did Americans really "ignore the real world" too — magnificent people from most countries displaying their excellence in sports?

The exquisite manners of Mr. Alain Mimoun of France seemed to pull it together by simply saying,

"Thank you, America.... These Games symbolize the victory of vitality, democracy and liberty."

PAULINE HUEDEK, Geneva.

Obama's ghastly cartoon (Sept. 3) flippantly misuses America's tribute to heroic dead "known but to God" as the setting for a morbid prediction. Does that crude, threatening forecast aim to dissuade defenders of independence for Central America?

Such editorial page graffiti matches the earlier outcry (Sept. 4) against the flag-waving celebration by Olympic athletes. Mr. Huffman wrote in the mood of the 1960s, decrying the jubilation of achievers and ignoring the generous cheers of the spectators

for all winners, no matter which flags they waved.

FRED W. DECKER, Corvallis, Oregon.

My favorite "patriotic" moment during the Olympics came on the first day when the patriots watching the cycling road race splashed water on U.S. cyclists to cool them, then quickly and nimbly diverted their hoses so as not to cool non-Americans.

President Reagan told us the Olympic spirit was simply to participate and do one's best. Then why were only medal winners received by Mr. Reagan in the New York parade and feted in Washington and Dallas in a post-Olympic tour?

RICHARD ROSENTHAL, New York.

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Sakharov Said to Leave Hospital, Resume Work On Scientific Problems

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Victor Louis, a

controversial Soviet propagandist who

wrote for West German and British

newspapers, has reported that

Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident

nuclear physicist, has left a hospital

in the provincial city of Gorki and

rejoined his wife in their apartment

there.

Mr. Louis's report could not be

confirmed in Moscow, but there

have been signs recently that Mr.

Sakharov, who was exiled to Gorki

more than four years ago, has at

least resumed work on scientific

problems. In May, he began a hunger

strike in an apparently fruitless

attempt to persuade the Soviet au-

thorities to permit his wife, Yelena

G. Bonner, to go abroad for medi-

cal treatment.

The West German newspaper

Bild published Mr. Louis's report

on Wednesday.

Mr. Louis quoted Mr. Louis as saying

that Mr. Sakharov, who won the

1975 Nobel Peace Prize, had left

the hospital where he had been

forcibly detained and was "as well

as could be expected under the

circumstances."

"He has resumed his private

life," Mr. Louis said, according to

Bild, and "is healthy again." Mr.

Louis did not mention the hunger

strike.

The next edition of the Soviet

journal, Theoretical and Experi-

mental Physics will include an arti-

cle by Mr. Sakharov, according to

officials at the Soviet Academy of

Sciences. Other informed sources

said Mr. Sakharov, who is a mem-

ber of the elite academy, personally

signed page proofs of another arti-

cle for the journal about three

weeks ago, while still in the hospi-

tal.

Still other sources said both arti-

cles concerned the origins of the

ical physics. Apparently, the au-

thorities feel these publications

demonstrate that he is being al-

lowed to continue his scientific

work while in exile.

But Mr. Sakharov has sent word

to the West that the security police

in Gorki have regularly harassed

him and have seized his private

archives.

The authorities have succeeded

in isolating Mr. Sakharov and his

wife from their friends and West-

ern reporters in Moscow. His

friends are reported to be deeply

concerned about the health and

general condition of both the 63-

year-old physicist and his wife, who

suffers from heart and eye ail-

ments.

The U.S. State Department an-

nounced three weeks ago that it

had received information that Mrs.

Bonner had been tried and sen-

tenced to five years of exile, pre-

sumably in Gorki. There has been

no official confirmation of the re-

port.

The purpose of such a trial, dip-

lomats speculated, would be to

provide a legal basis to prevent Mrs.

Bonner from traveling to Moscow,

which she had done regularly until

last May.

At the same time, Mr. Louis pro-

vided film to Bild, which sold it to

television stations, showing Mr. Sa-

kharov in Gorki, and containing

identifiable pictures of dated issues

of news magazines suggesting that

the film was made in July or Au-

gust.

Sources in Moscow said that

while Mr. Sakharov was held in a

Gorki hospital, an entire floor of

the clinic was cleared of other pa-

tients to isolate him.

According to these sources, Mr.

Sakharov had been forced to

insert tubes in his nostrils.

The tubes caused blisters in-

Ceremony 'Overtaxed' Chernenko, Report Says

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — A West Ger-

man newspaper reported Wednes-

day that President Konstantin U.

Chernenko is undergoing treat-

ment in a Moscow hospital after his

first public appearance in nearly

two months had "overtaxed" him.

The unattributed article in Die

Welt did not specify what was ailing

the 72-year-old Soviet leader or

how long he had been hospitalized.

There was no indication where

the Bonn-based paper got its infor-

mation or how reliable its sources

might be. The story said merely

that Mr. Chernenko's hospitaliza-

tion was "indicated in the Soviet

capital."

Die Welt said Mr. Chernenko "is

not in any condition to carry out

his work."

Mr. Chernenko's televised ap-

pearance at a Kremlin awards cer-

emony for three cosmonauts on

Sept. 5 "so overtaxed him that he

again had to be taken under medi-

cal care," the paper said.

It said he was in "a special clinic

for the Soviet leadership in the

Moscow suburb of Kuntsevo."

Mr. Chernenko is known to suffer

from respiratory difficulties

possibly connected with heart and

lung trouble.

The private Frankfurt Institute

for Soviet Studies, which gathers,

translates and disseminates mili-

tary and political information from

the Soviet Union, said it had no

report of Mr. Chernenko being

hospitalized.

However, Nicolae Nor-Mesek,

director of the research institute,

linked a heart ailment to the Krem-

lin's decision to replace the Soviet

Union's chief of the general staff.

Mr. Nor-Mesek said that a reliable

diplomatic source had reported

that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov

suffered a heart attack before

being relieved of his post as chief



Karl-Heinz Hoffmann and his girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, at the opening of their trial on Wednesday.

Neo-Nazi's Murder Trial Opens at Site Of Postwar Sentencings in Nuremberg

The Associated Press

NUREMBERG, West Germany — The leader of an outlawed neo-

Nazi group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, went on trial Wednesday on

charges of murder, in the chamber where members of the Third Reich

were sentenced 38 years ago.

Mr. Hoffmann, 46, founder of the Military Sports Group, a neo-

Nazi organization patterned after Hitler Youth, was being tried in

connection with the December 1980 slaying of a Jewish publisher,

Shlomo Levin, and his girlfriend, Frida Poeschke.

If convicted, he faces life in prison without parole.

Mr. Hoffmann's girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, 37, also was being

tried. She faces a minimum three-year prison term if convicted of

being an accessory to the killings.

Prosecutors have charged that Mr. Hoffmann ordered a member of

his group, Uwe Behrendt, to commit the Levin-Poeschke murders.

Mr. Hoffmann denies the charge, saying that Mr. Behrendt came to

him afterward and told him what he had done.

Mr. Hoffmann was tried in the courtroom where, among others,

Hermann Goering, the head of the Luftwaffe, was sentenced to death,

and where Rudolf Hess, a deputy leader of the Nazi party, was

sentenced to life imprisonment at the 1946-47 War Crimes Tribunal.

Jerry H. Voorhis Dies; Lost House Seat to Nixon

Los Angeles Times Service

CLAREMONT, California —

Jerry H. Voorhis, 83, the former

U.S. representative whose political

downfall led Richard M. Nixon to

ward his path to the presidency,

died of emphysema Tuesday at a

retirement home here.

A New Deal Democrat and for-

mer Socialist, Mr. Voorhis had

served five terms in Congress from

California's 12th District when Mr.

Nixon, a political novice, defeated

him for re-election in 1946 by por-

traying him as a tool of a Commu-

nist-dominated organization.

Born in Kansas and a Phi Beta

Kappa at Yale University, Mr.

Voorhis worked as a cowboy, rail-

road freight handler, automobile

assembler, general laborer and

schoolteacher, then founded and

ran a vocational school for un-

derprivileged boys.

He was elected to Congress in

1936 and re-elected in 1938, 1940,

1942 and 1944. In 1946 the Repu-

bligan Party selected Mr. Nixon as

the man to unseat him.

Mr. Nixon won by 56 percent of

the vote, and years later, Mr. Voor-

his said: "I let the country down by

not getting elected. If he hadn't

defeated me then, he'd never have

received another chance to run for

public office."

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker,

Aircraft Designer, Dies at 93

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Je-

rome C. Hunsaker, 93, a pioneer in

the theory of flight and designer of

the first aircraft to fly the Atlantic

Ocean, died Monday at his home in

Boston after a brief illness.

In addition to designing the fly-

ing boat NC-4, which flew from

Newfoundland to Portugal and En-

gland in the first trans-Atlantic

flight in May 1919, he supervised

the design of the dirigible Shenan-

doah, the first large rigid airship

made in the United States. It made

its first flight in 1923.

Love, "Ain't Misbehavin'" and

"Chinatown." His own biggest hit

was "Margie," recorded in 1938.

His performances of "Sleepytime

Down South" and "Muskrat Ram-

ble" are considered classics.

■ Other deaths:

Pauline de la Bruyère, who was

in her 80s, better known as Ma-

dame Paulette, hat designer for the

fashion houses of Chanel, Ungaro,

Montana and Scherrer and such

clients as the Duchess of Windsor,

Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing

and Marie-Hélène de Rothschild,

Saturday in Paris.

Jennifer Kendal, 50, featured in

the India-based films "Shakespeare

Wallah," "Heat and Dust," and

"Bombay Talkie," Sept. 6 in Lon-

SCIENCE

Kits for Performing Health Tests at Home Gaining in Popularity

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

BY ALL available evidence, Americans are becoming more health conscious than ever before. This is also the era of do it yourself. Those two trends are blending with new medical technologies to create what some believe will become a \$500-million-a-year market in home diagnostic products within five years.

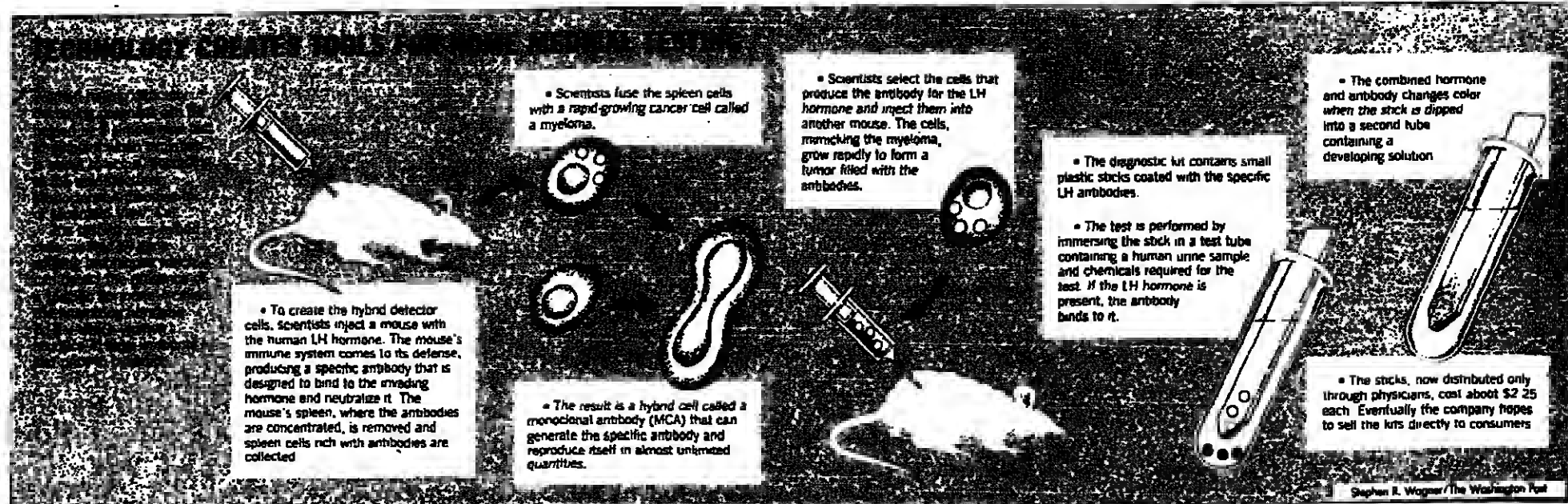
Currently, Americans buy about \$100 million annually in such products, concentrated in two categories.

Kits allowing diabetics to determine their blood-sugar level are now a \$50-million-a-year business, and home pregnancy testing accounted for roughly \$40 million in sales last year. About three million home pregnancy tests were performed, using kits to detect the presence of hormones in the urine.

Now, dozens of new and established medical care companies believe that they can provide cost-effective home diagnostics for a variety of health concerns that were once confined to the hospital or the doctor's office.

"Recent advances in biochemistry and diagnostic-testing technology will facilitate this move into the home and satisfy this pent-up desire for health awareness," said Jesse Treu, an analyst with Channing-Weinberg, a New York medical industry analysis and consulting firm. "If companies succeed in devising easy-to-use and reliable tests, they will do very well."

Barbara L. Lindheim, a consultant with Boston Biomedical Consultants, believes there will be substantial growth in such areas as blood and



urine analysis as well as testing for specific infectious diseases such as strep throat.

"Blood-glucose monitoring for diabetics, which is already a \$50-million market, should triple over the next several years," she maintained. "Tests developed for urinary-tract infections and recurring vaginal yeast infections should also prove successful."

Diagnostic kits for ascertaining blood-pressure levels and such things as the level of sodium in the urine should prove popular with those who want to monitor the physiological impact of their diet.

One home diagnostic area in which there will be intense interest is birth control, particularly in determining when a woman is about to ovulate. "That will be at least a \$100-million market," Miss Lindheim said. "There's a substantial Catholic market, and it's a great 'yuppie' test" for working women who want to control the timing of their pregnancies.

Monoclonal Antibodies Inc., a biotechnology firm in Mountain View, California, is the first to market an ovulation test called Ovustick, which is intended to help women who are hoping to become pregnant by pinpointing when ovulation is about to occur. Now, it is administered by physicians, but within a year the company hopes to receive regulatory permission to market the test for home use as a birth control aid. In two years, the company expects to sell an over-the-counter version.

The test would not be possible without the sensitivity that the relatively new biotechnology of monoclonal antibodies makes possible. Monoclonal antibodies are hybrid cells designed to recognize specific substances, called antigens, that are uniquely associated with hormones or bacteria or other body chemicals.

The Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. is introducing a pregnancy test using monoclonal antibodies to detect the presence of pregnancy hormones in urine. And monoclonal antibodies are also being used as the cornerstone technology for detecting such infectious diseases as strep throat.

The detection of venereal disease is another potential market for home diagnostic tests. "The next big areas are gonorrhea, herpes and syphilis," the analyst, Mr. Treu said.

But Miss Lindheim, for one, questions that assumption. "People who

think there will be significant home venereal-disease diagnostics haven't sat down and thought about the implications," she said. "You will probably need direct specimen samples, which are often difficult and awkward to obtain. From a practical point of view, you need a trained person in the physician's office."

Another new diagnostic technology relies on film chemistry and brings an unlikely company into the home diagnostics arena. The Eastman Kodak Co. moved aggressively into the diagnostics market this year by offering physicians the Ektachem DT60 analyzer, which is designed to make blood and urine analysis better, quicker and cheaper. The company is relying on its extensive research on how chemicals interact to make a move into diagnostics.

"We pick up on our expertise in coating a film base," said James Blamphin, a Kodak spokesman. "Why not coat reagents in dry form on a small piece of clear base film and then put a droplet of blood serum on the film?" The blood reacts with the reagents, causing changes in color that are analyzed within the instrument to provide the diagnosis. Despite its sophistication, the instrument does not require a skilled technician, he said.

The technology provides an answer to the rising costs of medical testing, allowing physicians to make only the blood tests they need. Today, in many instances, physicians send a vial of blood to a clinic, which conducts a battery of 12 to 18 tests, whether or not all are required, whereas the Kodak instrument "doesn't do what you don't want it to," Mr. Blamphin said.

Currently, Kodak is selling its dry-film technology to doctors, but it may be only a matter of time before those specially prepared slides find their way into the over-the-counter market.

"I would predict that, within the next four years, you can walk into a drugstore and see those familiar yellow Kodak boxes," Mr. Treu said. "You'll see Ektachem and Kodachrome and next to them you'll see yellow boxes labeled Glucose and Strep. Kodak has simply changed the flavor of the film. And they certainly have the distribution network of drugstores."

Kodak declines to disclose any specific plans to enter the home market but confirms that the idea is "under study and consideration."

The Fuji Co., Japan's largest film company, is reportedly also exploring the market potential of its dry-film diagnostics technology.

Despite all this economic activity in the field, there are numerous difficulties facing the fledgling home diagnostics market. For one, the Food and Drug Administration controls which home diagnostics will enter the market and when. The regulatory obstacles could delay the products' entry into the market.

Indeed, several analysts are certain that a substantial home diagnostics market exists but are less sure of just how big it will ultimately be.

"It's a very difficult area to do projections in," said Peter Drake, a health industry analyst with Kidder Peabody. "We're fairly guarded when it comes to that market." For example, he asks, "How many times will a family need a strep test in a year?"

Consequently, Mr. Drake and other industry analysts believe that the home diagnostics market will ultimately consist of several profitable "niches" serving distinctly different diagnostic needs. Companies will specialize in one or two areas rather than competing with a full line of products that might not be related.

Mr. Drake and Miss Lindheim are also concerned that the home tests might not be "idiot-proof."

"There has to be a definitive yes-no" aspect to the tests, Mr. Drake said. "I question the ability of the general populace to run the tests, read them and report them accurately to the doctor."

He also stressed that the true value of the diagnostics won't be in substituting for tests in the doctor's office and hospital but, rather, in complementing them. A strep throat test would be a useful in determining when a child prone to mild sore throats should be taken to the doctor.

Home diagnostics tests may also be a part of the physician's arsenal in keeping track of patients. "They're an option I might like to have for my patient in many cases," a Washington general practitioner said.

IN BRIEF

Low-Protein Diet for Kidney Disease

BOSTON (UPI) — A low-protein diet may arrest chronic kidney disease and spare patients dialysis or a kidney transplant if it is adopted when the condition is still in its early stages, according to a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

In chronic renal failure, the kidneys cannot remove sufficient waste from the blood. Symptoms occur when certain waste products from high-protein foods begin accumulating in large amounts in the bloodstream. The disease inevitably progresses until either dialysis or a transplant is needed.

The researchers found that the special diet halted the accumulation of protein waste products in the patients' blood and slowed down or stopped the progression of the disease. They treated 24 victims of chronic renal failure with a low-phosphorus, largely vegetarian diet with small portions of meat and supplements to ensure adequate building blocks of protein.

U.S. Bald Eagle Holding Its Own

WASHINGTON (AP) — The bald eagle population of the United States appears to be holding steady, according to the National Wildlife Federation. The federation's 1984 census turned up 11,819 birds in 42 states, compared with 10,903 in those states the previous year and 11,430 in 1982.

The bald eagle suffered severe declines in the 1960s but started a comeback after the insecticide DDT was banned in 1972. Alaska, where the birds are plentiful, is not covered by the census.

Anorexia Is Afflicting Males, Too

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The eating disorders anorexia and bulimia have become increasingly common in modern society, with its stress on thinness. Although they are primarily female illnesses, they also affect males, scientists say.

Victims of anorexia severely restrict their food intake, many times becoming emaciated and risking death. Bulimia is uncontrolled eating followed by the use of laxatives or self-induced vomiting.

Males make up an estimated 4 percent to 14 percent of anorexia, a team at Massachusetts General Hospital wrote in the American Journal of Psychiatry. In two studies of university students, males made up less than 1 percent to 5 percent of bulimics.

New Treatment for Cervical Disease

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — A synthetic form of vitamin A may help prevent cervical cancer if it is applied by use of a diaphragm in women shown by tests to be susceptible to the disease, researchers say.

Cervical dysplasia, a lesion that can be a precursor to cancer, was totally or partially eliminated in 80 percent of the 45 women who participated in the research, said Dr. Earl A. Surwit and Dr. Frank Meyskens of the University of Arizona.

Natural Sugar Is Linked to Surviving Dehydration

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have discovered the mechanism that enables some plants and simple animals to survive indefinitely without water, a finding that may ultimately prove valuable to the long-term preservation of human organs, tissues and cells, according to the National Science Foundation.

Some plants and animals can survive long periods of dehydration by producing a sugar compound known as trehalose, a more complicated version of glucose, or blood sugar, a team headed by John H. Crowe of the University of California, Davis, found.

When these organisms are rehydrated, the presence of trehalose seems to prevent the cell damage that would otherwise occur, according to scientists at the foundation, which funded the research.

For humans, that eventually could assist in organ transplants by creating a preservation process that would prevent the partial deterioration that often takes place when frozen tissues, cells and organs are thawed.

"I think this is a key discovery," said Bruce Umrigar, deputy director of the foundation's division of cellular biosciences. He noted that trehalose also could prove effective as a means of preserving food and drugs.

"One of the problems with frozen-food technology is that, when you defrost, the food sometimes gets kind of mushy," he said. "It's possible that, by adding trehalose, the food might retain its original texture."

He said that, when most cell membranes are deprived of water, they become hard and brittle and cannot be restored to their original fluidity when rehydrated.

Many organisms live in a dormant, dehydrated state to survive drought or low temperatures and return to their normal state when water becomes available again, Mr. Crowe, a zoology professor, said.

One that can is the soil-dwelling nematode, a cylindrical worm with an unsegmented body, sometimes called a roundworm. Nematodes can survive dehydration if they are dried slowly, he said, because they produce large amounts of the sugar compound. The sugar, he said, prevents nematode cell membranes from changing — or undergoing a "phase transition" — during dehydration.

"By avoiding the phase transitions in cell membranes, nematodes prevent the death of cells that accompanies such changes," Mr. Crowe said. "It appears likely that the interaction between trehalose ... and [its] in the cell membranes prevents damage from dehydration."

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UK TIMES	15.00	SKY MUSIC BOX
	17.00	SKY-FI MUSIC
	18.00	GREEN ACRES
	18.30	BRADY BUNCH
	19.00	FAMILY
	19.50	SKYWAYS
	20.40	THE UNTOUCHABLES
	21.30	50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARQUEE
	22.30	SKY-FI MUSIC

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LONDON HILTON on PARK LANE

Science-Issues Journal Is Published in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new quarterly journal devoted to science policy issues has made its debut. It is called *Issues in Science and Technology* and is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

The first issue contains articles on the proposed "Star Wars" ballistic missile defense, air bags, the state role in reindustrializing, weaknesses in new hospital reimbursement schemes, export controls on high technology, the role of scientists in political debates, and brief book reviews.

DIAMONDS

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at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
1984

NYSE Most Actives

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	2,291	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,129	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMC	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indust.	1194.11	1204.56	1192.30	1203.11	+ 2.32
Transp.	128.85	129.85	128.15	129.25	+ 0.40
Commod.	44.34	44.91	44.21	44.54	+ 0.20

NYSE Index

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NYSE Closing

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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AMEX Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.11	1204.56	1192.30	1203.11	+ 2.32
Indust.	128.85	129.85	128.15	129.25	+ 0.40
Transp.	44.34	44.91	44.21	44.54	+ 0.20

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.11	1204.56	1192.30	1203.11	+ 2.32
Indust.	128.85	129.85	128.15	129.25	+ 0.40
Transp.	44.34	44.91	44.21	44.54	+ 0.20

AMEX Most Actives

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GE	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMC	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4

At 3 P.M.: NYSE Prices Drifting

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were drifting aimlessly late Wednesday afternoon in sluggish trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 20.87 loser the previous three sessions, was ahead 0.11 to 1,194.11 an hour before the close. It had been down 2 at the outset after falling 4.33 to a one-month low Tuesday.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 4 to 4. Volume was about 62.6 million shares, down from 85.7 million in the corresponding period Tuesday, the busiest session in three weeks.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

Analysts said much of the investment community still was rattled by a large corporate stock-selling program that was launched Friday and concluded Tuesday afternoon.

"This market is directionless and without leadership," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express.

Mr. Furniss also said there "is a perception that the Federal Reserve has eased its credit stance and that interest rates will decline. Thus, since the stock market hasn't really moved much over the past year, pensioners are selling the blue-chip stocks now to lock in the high bond market yields."

Federal funds rates, which set the pace for other interest rates, traded at 11 1/2 percent up from 11 1/4 percent Tuesday. But analysts said the rates always fluctuate on Wednesdays as banks settle accounts.

These rates dropped over the past week from the 11 1/4-percent level to as low as 10 1/4 percent after the Federal Reserve injected money into the banking system. Analysts said they did not know whether the Fed was changing policy.

Several analysts said some late selling Tuesday was caused by reports that the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said he did not plan to change restrictive policy in the near future.

Occidental Petroleum warrants were high on the active list following a block of 695,000 shares at 11. Occidental common stock was higher in active trading.

Avnet, AMP and Augat were lower in heavy trading. Merrill Lynch downgraded electronic connector company stocks because of lower-than-expected orders.

American Hospital Supply was active and lower after a block of 250,000 shares traded at 34 1/4.

Texas Instruments, which shipped 6% Tuesday, was lower in active trading. The government is considering pressing criminal charges against TI in light of defective computer chips discovered in military equipment.

IBM, a 1/2 loser Tuesday was active. IBM Monday introduced improved graphics and other features for its personal computer line.

Monsanto, Dow Chemical 1/4, Union Carbide and American Cyanamid were lower.

NYSE Most Actives

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	2,291	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,129	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMC	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
AMN	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4

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AMEX Most Actives

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	2,291	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,129	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,039	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4

Sept. 12

NASDAQ National Market Prices

ain, the officials added.

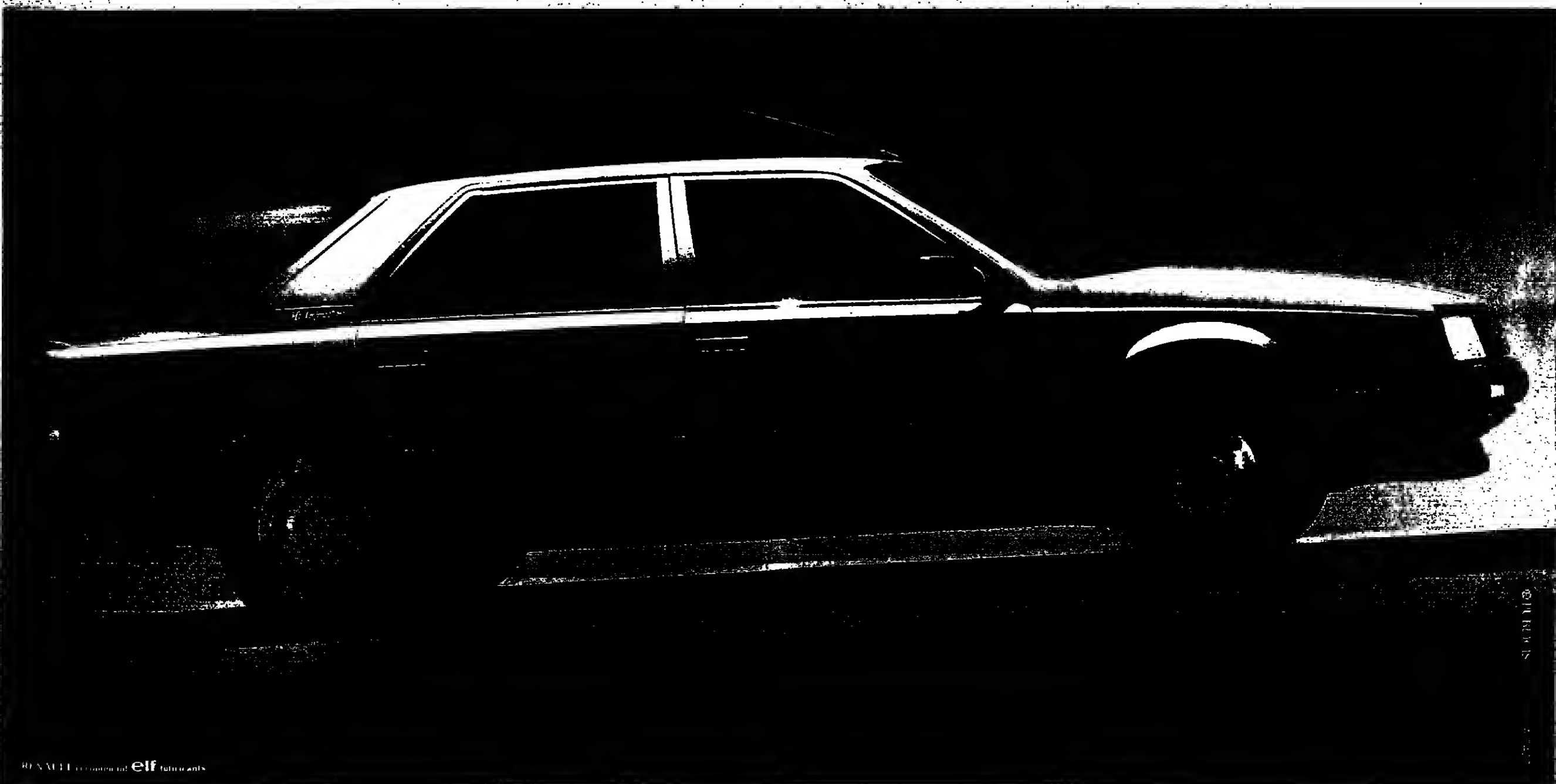
THE ORIGIN OF A SPECIES

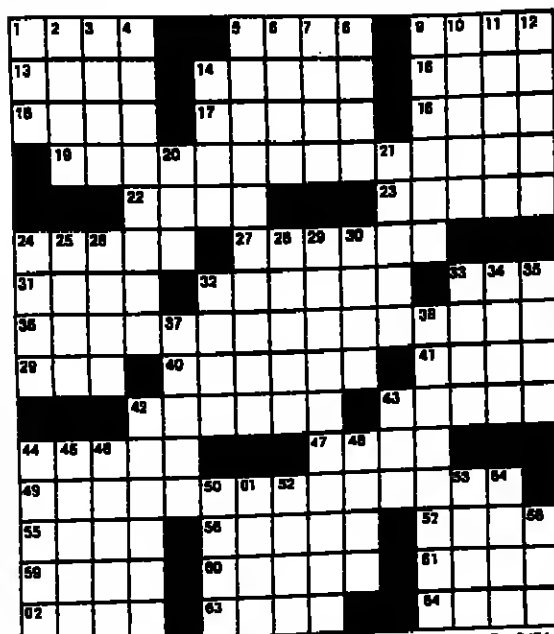
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The silky responsiveness of a 2.7 litre V6 combined with a 5 speed gearbox—4 dual circuit

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ACROSS

1 Bivouac
3 Actress
5 Inquiries
13 Spoken
14 Originated
15 Dog days
16 Part of N.B.
17 Part of a George Sand title
18 Game played in America since 1878
19 With 36 Across, a riddle
22 Boonie
23 Mickey Mouse, in Mexico
24 Choir accompaniment
27 "Marlynn"
31 Harold of comics
32 Picked
33 Peak in Crete
36 See 19 Across
39 Boston Common tree
40 Maine-to-Florida highway
41 Pronoun for Nita
42 Gable role
43 Stratton
44 Capp hero
47 Indigent

DOWN

1 Swindle
2 Lined up
3 Trig, or geom.
4 Grounds for recreation
5 Sovereign of the Mongol empire in India
6 Rover's warning
7 Feudal underling
8 Denial in Dortmund
9 Seem
10 Electrical problem
11 Famed race
12 Faint
14 Further
20 Charged particle
21 Professed opinion
24 Will...wisp
25 McCoy
26 Seed; origin
28 Sharp, narrow ridge
29 Mediated
30 City on Utah Lake
32 Mud hen
33 In an otiose way
34 Sec. of Transportation
35 On the horizon
37 Town in Nova Scotia
38 "A little...it's a dang'rous thing," Pope
42 Plagues
43 Brock of baseball fame
44 In the van
45 Numbers game
46 Oscar winner, 1958
48 Fronton cheers
49 Russia's
51 African
52 Sandwich filler
53 Merriment
54 Verve
58 Homophone for heir

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PEANUTS



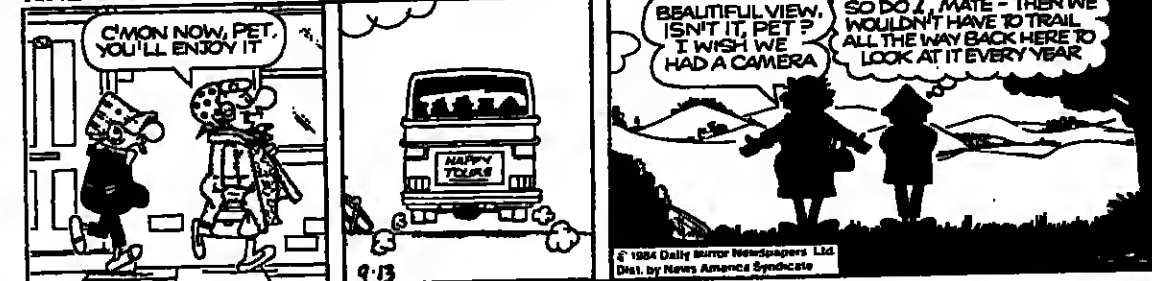
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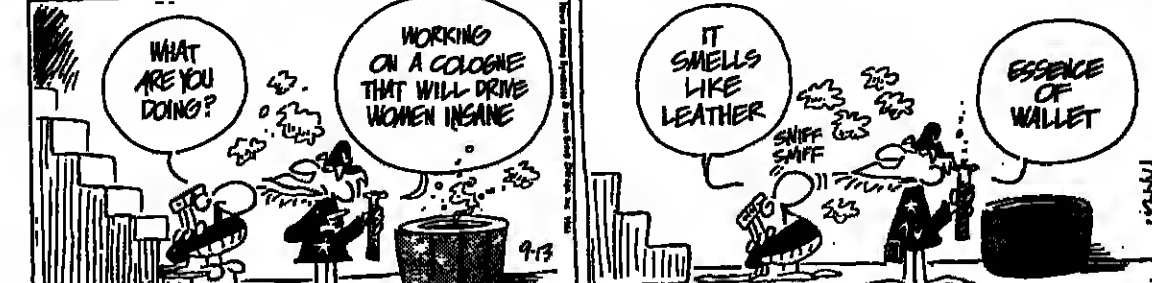
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT ISN'T ALL DIRT... SOME OF ITS FOOD"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RORYS

HERBT

SULTYS

RUGBBY

Now arrange the letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **ROAST, HERB, SULTY, RUGBY**

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUSTY, EJECT, MAINLY, OPOSE

Answer: Where you might find the schoolmaster - IN THE CLASSROOM

WEATHER

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Bombay 24 26 28 29 30 31

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Calcutta 24 26 28 29 30 31

Chennai 24 26 28 29 30 31

Cairo 24 26 28 29 30 31

Colombo 24 26 28 29 30 31

Dacca 24 26 28 29 30 31

Delhi 24 26 28 29 30 31

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Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

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A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

By Virginia and Lee McAlester. 520pp. Hardback \$30. Paperback \$19.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Donald Beekman Myer

WHAT better way to evaluate a field guide than to try it out? After packing up the family and heading for the historic town of Staunton, Virginia, check full of wonderful houses of varied age, style and pretension, I found that Virginia and Lee McAlester's "A Field Guide to American Houses" had some drawbacks. It was too big to use while walking, and too big to go into the camera bag during a sudden shower. (The paperback version is only slightly smaller.) For car tours the book was difficult to manage with moving targets. Nevertheless, as a reference it is a real asset to the active house watcher. If the authors err, it is on the side of too much information. Attempting to trace details of house design back to European precedents, for example, may be less significant than telling us who built what, where and when.

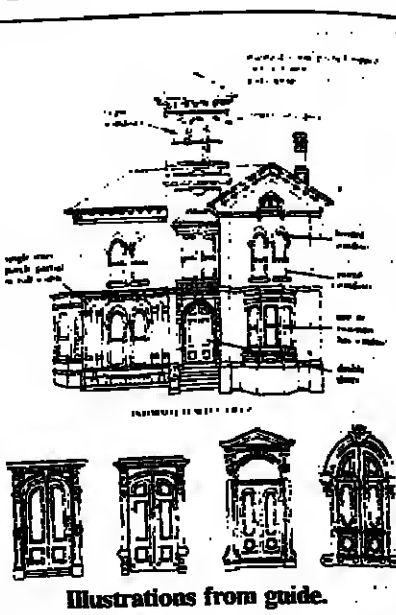
The field guide begins with 50 pages of hints on how to look at houses, including a pictorial key and glossary. Looking, of course, involves dating, identifying styles, and spotting visible exterior alterations. Readers are alerted to the pitfalls of styles transplanted from region to region and how exterior changes alter the original fabric—illustrated with well-chosen examples of Colonial houses changed to Victorian houses, or identical tracts houses made different by desire or necessity.

The bulk of the guide is dedicated to helping the amateur understand major architectural styles of houses built between the native-born period and 1940. Some of that discussion is quite detailed. We may know that the Cape Cod House was built in Massachusetts on a peninsula very close to 1800, but the guide's fine index will help us find out more—for instance, the difference between the New England Salt Box and the Cape Cod. (The other place to find a Cape Cod House is in real-estate classified advertisements anywhere in the country.)

The section on Colonial Houses covers the following subdivisions: Post-Medieval English, Dutch Colonial, French Colonial, Spanish Colonial, Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical. The other kind of Colonial, built after 1945, that we read about in the classifieds would be labeled by the final section of the guide as Neoclassic/Neocolonial!

Many simple line drawings illustrate the "Looking at American Houses" section, pointing out features such as gambrel and hipped roofs, the fine points of eyebrow dormers, various doorway types, and trim. The book's greatest deficiency is a lack of floor plans. A few line drawings of squares, called "units," are shown in various relationships intended to demonstrate floor-plan evolution, which is a bit like describing people as an assemblage of

BOOKS



Illustrations from guide.

limbs. This is sad, because floor plans are as much a part of the individuality of the various houses as are the facades. The facades, however, are profusely illustrated with sketches and photographs.

The drawings are excellent, but unfortunately the photos are poorly reproduced. The editors have adopted a confusing system of captions that occasionally sends the reader searching for numbered explanations on a different page. These flaws are obviously the result of limitations on time and money in an extravagant project. Perhaps we should enjoy the first edition but collect the second, which one hopes can be produced in the way obviously intended.

The comprehensive index and "Further Reference" sections of the book are very useful. They give house watchers an ability to pursue style, architectural definition or regional variation to their heart's content. Leaving through "A Field Guide to American Houses" is a real pleasure. The book is a fine source of information.

Donald Beekman Myer, an architect, is assistant secretary of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and author of "Bridges and the City of Washington." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Eight U.S. Theater Companies Receive More Than \$1 Million

The Associated Press

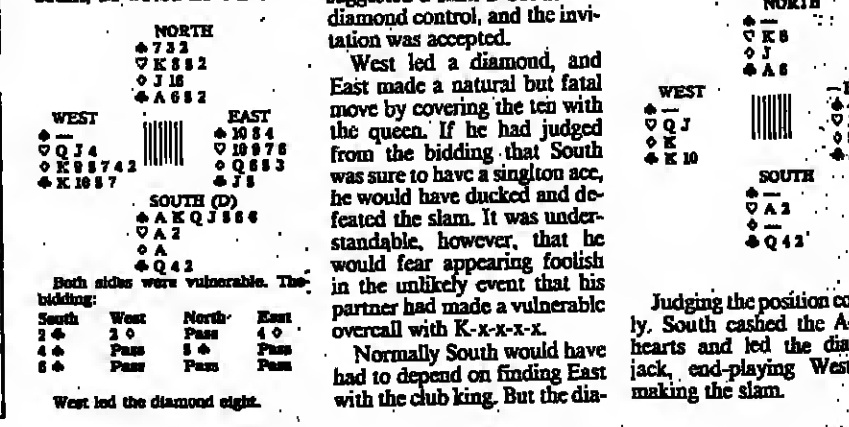
NEW YORK — Eight theater companies will receive more than \$1 million in grants in a National Endowment for the Arts program. Frank Hodson, the endowment chairman, said the grants, totaling \$1,295 million, will go to ensemble theaters, "which are groups of actors banding together to produce a repertoire of fine theater." The eight were chosen from among 51 applicants by a panel of theater professionals.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF a player overcalls at the two-level with a broken suit when vulnerable, it is safe to assume that he has at least a six-card suit. If the expert in the East seat on the diagrammed deal had taken this into account, he would have avoided

but proved fatal. After the strong artificial opening, East tried to crowd the auction. Nevertheless North-South reached the borderline contract of six spades. The five-spade bid by North, was a good move. It suggested a slam if South had diamond control, and the invitation was accepted. West led a diamond, and East made a natural but fatal move by covering the ten with the queen. If he had judged from the bidding that South was sure to have a singleton ace, he would have ducked and defeated the slam. It was understandable, however, that he would fear appearing foolish in the unlikely event that his partner had made a vulnerable overcall with K-x-x-x. Normally South would have had to depend on finding East with the club king. But the dia-



Other Markets, Sept. 12

Closing Prices in local currencies

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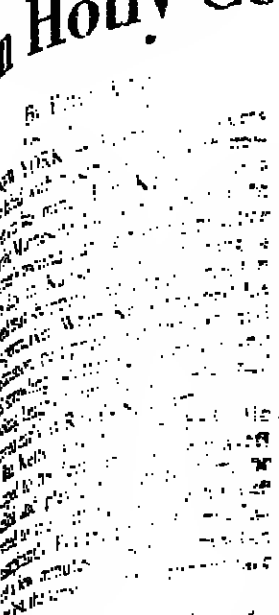
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SPORTS

In Hotly Contested American League West, the Magic Number Seems to Be .500

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pushing a grocery cart filled with baseballs, and with mischief on his mind, Tom Kelly, a coach for the Minnesota Twins, headed for the pitcher's mound during batting practice one day in Kansas City, attaining a speed that shoppers only dream about in a supermarket. When Kelly reached his destination, he tipped over the cart and fell sprawling, scattering baseballs and evoking laughs from the fans who had arrived early at Royals Stadium.

But Kelly was not finished. He jumped to his feet, and as the players smiled and playfully taunted him, he trotted to the outfield, waving his cap triumphantly. For the price of a pratfall and a few minutes of batting practice time lost, the tension of the pennant race was broken.

Cynics might argue that Kelly's actions also symbolically captured the essence of the division race in the American League West this season where strutting and falling appear to be what the teams do best.

Baseball purists are forever in search of a more perfect season, and once again, they have been disappointed. Perhaps the most celebrated case occurred in 1973, when the Mets rallied from last place at the end of August to win the division with an 82-79 record. The National League East was born.

"Still, I'd rather finish four games under .500 and win the division than be 20 games over and be Toronto," said Dick Howser, the Kansas City Royals' manager. "It's not your record that counts but where you are in the pennant race."

And, the truth be known, the most closely contested, maybe even most exciting race this season, is in the American League West where the magic number is .500, a level of play that passes for excellence.

"But I definitely don't think any team can win this with just a .500 record," said the Royals' relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry. "I remember in past years when we took the field and I used to feel that we were the best team out there. I don't have that feeling now, but it doesn't matter."

Of the seven teams in the West, only Minnesota does not have to apologize for its record. Indeed, when it was suggested that the Twins might make a move this season, fans assumed it would be to Tampa, Florida, not first place.

The Twins began this season as a young, improving team, but not considered a contender. Besides, who could notice the improvement with all the attention focused on the owner Calvin Griffith? His tight-fisted ways had upset a generation of Twins who were envious of the salaries many of their peers were making. Baseball was Griffith's business, his only business, even if he did not always treat it like one.

Griffith was an outspoken opponent of the free-wheeling philanthropists like Gene Autry with his California Angels and George Steinbrenner and his Yankees.

"Calvin doesn't write songs, sail boats or ride horses," said the Twins' manager Billy Gardner. "He is just a baseball owner."

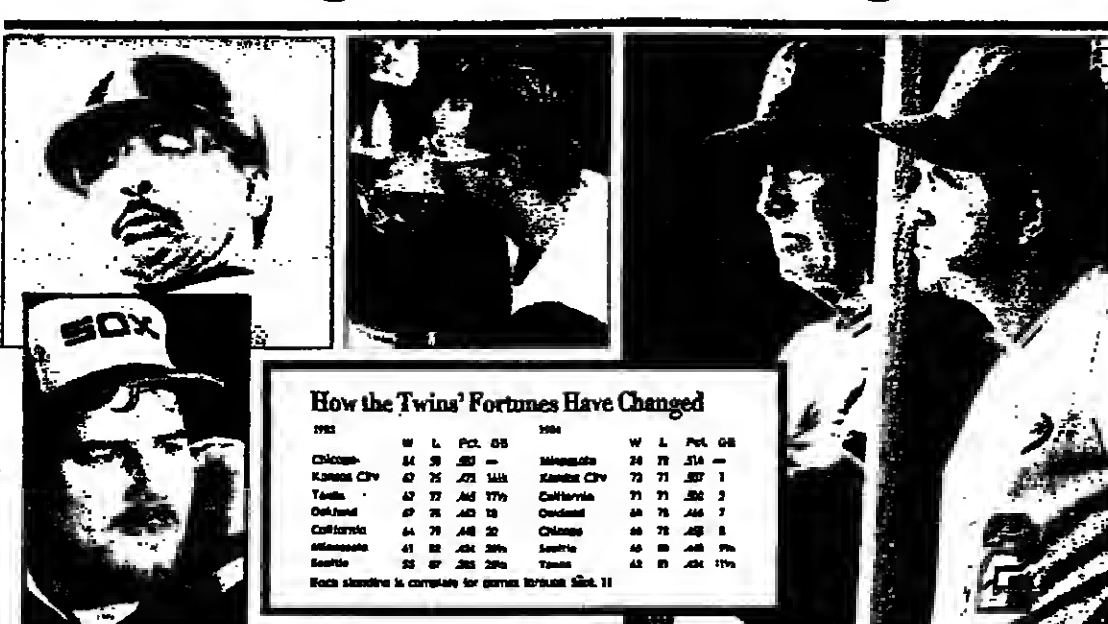
But Griffith's refusal to play by the new rules also put the future of the franchise in jeopardy. As the season unfolded, the talk was out of the fine young hitters such as Kent Hrbek and Tom Brunansky, but of trying to keep the team in Minnesota.

"Ninety-nine percent of the guys in the league with no-trade contracts had it in their contract that they wouldn't play for us," Brunansky said. "The other one percent were already here."

Griffith's posture overshadowed the fact that he had made a commitment two years ago to building a team from the resources of a plentiful farm system. He said he no longer would trade players when they prospered as if they were ripe for oranges ready to be picked.

"I knew you wouldn't get paid here," said Frank Viola, who leads the Twins in victories with 16. "But I also knew that you would get a chance to pitch in the majors faster. Looking back, players made a name here, then moved on. But now, I think it has stabilized."

Last Friday, Carl Pohlad, a millionaire businessman in Minneapolis, signed the document giving him 100-percent



PERSONALITIES OF A PENNANT RACE — Reggie Jackson (top left) keeps Angels in contention; Billy Gardner, the Twins' manager (far right) studies the field action with Jim Lemon, and LeMarr Hoyt (left) is having a disappointing season with the White Sox.

ownership of the team. Pohlad has promised an updated marketing approach and players' salaries to match.

The Twins, leading their division by 10 games over the Royals, are considered the most surprising team in the league this season. For the first time since 1979, the Twins have drawn more than 1 million fans. And they will break their all-time attendance record, 1,406,652, set in 1963, the franchise's third year in Minnesota. In 1965, the Twins won their only American League pennant. They last were division champions in 1970.

The Twins may fail to win the West Division, Gardner said, but they will lose as painlessly as possible. "I'm not the type to throw bats, boiler or act whacky," the 57-year-old manager said.

The year has not always been easy. The Twins lost 11 of 14 games, surrendering a 54-game lead in mid-August, before winning four out of five from the

Texas Rangers and the Royals through Tuesday night. During the slump they batted .197.

"I think everyone is looking for us to fold," said Brunansky, who was acquired from the Angels before the 1982 season as a Harmon Killebrew-type power. "And if we don't win, we at least picked up some good information."

That the Twins, Royals, Angels, White Sox and A's still have a chance must be credited to Chicago, which won the West last season.

The White Sox had 99 victories in 1983, the best record in the league. That record was broken by the Twins last season. "I know that I was brought up too soon and went through tough times. John and Mike had a lot of experience in the minors."

Oakland remains in contention largely because Dave Kingman returned from injury with the New York Mets to supply the home-run power and run pro-

ductive, if not artistic, at bat and behold, everyone was invited to this party. The Seattle Mariners dropped far behind, but they were expected to benefit only if a few teams went out of business. The Texas Rangers, who made progress last season under their manager Doug Rader, might have traded their chances when they sent the pitchers John Butcher and Mike Smithson to the Twins for the outfielder Gary Ward.

Butcher and Smithson were the starters that Minnesota lacked. "Our pitching was pretty terrible," said Viola, whose career record was 11-25 before this season. "I know that I was brought up too soon and went through tough times. John and Mike had a lot of experience in the minors."

Oakland remains in contention largely because Dave Kingman returned from injury with the New York Mets to supply the home-run power and run pro-

duction needed to bolster a young pitching staff. The A's are doing as well as can be expected.

The White Sox downfall is attributed to several factors. The starters, who may have comprised the most formidable staff to the major leagues last year, failed to approach their division-winning performance, most noticeably, LeMarr Hoyt, the Cy Young Award winner in 1983. When the White Sox selected Tom Seaver of the Mets from the free-agent pool last winter, some baseball observers suggested their appetite for pitching had become insatiable.

Chicago was weak defensively, even last season, a problem that was not rectified. Also, the prolonged second-half slump of Ron Kittle, and the off-years by Carlton Fisk and Greg Luzinski, have been insurmountable.

The Angels are the big spenders in the division with the most recognizable names — Fred Lynn, Reggie Jackson, Rod Carew, among them. But it is an old team prone to injury and lacking formidable pitching.

The Royals supposedly were a team in transition. Drug problems affecting four players shocked the management into releasing or trading three of those implicated — Jerry Marlin, Vida Blue and Willie Aikens. Willie Wilson, a 300 hitter, was not available until May 15, when his suspension was lifted by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

When George Brett was injured on the last day of spring training, the Royals faced the prospect of finishing last. And this was the team that had dominated the division since 1976, winning four championships and one pennant.

"I got a little depressed during the winter because the guys were going so fast," said Frank White, the second baseman. "I thought about where I'd fit in. I figured it would be a teaching year. And I guess that realistically, if the White Sox were playing up to potential, and maybe California too, we would be in fifth place."

But the unexpected events that created a division race from last year's rout cannot detract from their performance, the Twins said.

It is a team with weaknesses at the shortstop and catcher's positions, Gardner does not have a reliable fourth starting pitcher. Ron Davis, despite 25 saves, is not a reliever in a class with Rich Gossage, Bruce Sutter, Jesse Orosco or Quisenberry. He would function best, it seems, with an equal partner.

For a team on the way up, this is not such a bad assessment; for a potential division winner, however, it leads to greater scrutiny. "I think as individuals, players on other teams respect us," said Rich Gaetti, the third baseman. "But as a whole, I still think they like to see us come to town."

After hitting 25 and 21 home runs his first two seasons, Gaetti tried to lower his strikeouts this year and raise his .237 career average. This has resulted in a 27-point increase but it has been a costly tradeoff. He has hit only five home runs.

Brunansky has not compromised on power. His 30 home runs leads the Twins although his average also peaked at .265. That places the biggest burden on Hrbek, the personable first baseman who grew up in Bloomington, Minnesota. Hrbek is on the verge of becoming a superstar. He is 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 meters) and 230 pounds (104.5 kilograms). He has hit 63 home runs in nearly three full seasons, among them 25 this season, and he is a .319 hitter as well.

Because of his success, Hrbek has easily lived up to the expectations of being the hometown favorite. But as the Twins struggled, even Gardner wistfully wished for his big man to do something spectacular. It is not a role that Hrbek said he should be expected to play.

"I'm not going to take the leadership role," he said. "We all have to do it. I've loved playing in my hometown so far because I look up in the crowd and see my mom and friends. I've been fortunate because I haven't had a bad year and felt the pressure. I don't know what it would be like if people got on me."

The team is being tested now, but Pohlad's first reckoning will be in the off-season. Twenty-two players will have the right to arbitration. It is a staggering number, and the new owner said he will be competitive, but not foolish.

Rose Produces Another 3-Hit Game As Reds Triumph Over Giants, 7-3

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Pete Rose had three hits for the fourth straight game that he has started to lead the Reds to a 7-3 triumph Tuesday night over the San Francisco Giants.

Rose singled home the Reds' first run in the first inning off Bill Lasker and doubled home their

second run in the fifth, again off Lasker. He also doubled in the eighth for the 723d double of his career, leaving him two behind Stan Musial's record. Rose, who has hit .414 since returning to the Reds Aug. 16, now has 4,086 hits, 105 behind Ty Cobb's all-time mark.

Eric Davis hit a three-run homer for Cincinnati, a drive that ricocheted off the cement facing below the red seats in left field more than 400 feet from home plate.

Mario Soto pitched a six-hitter in going the distance for the victory. Soto (15-7) struck out 10 and walked one in pitching his 12th complete game of the season and beating the Giants for the sixth straight time. Soto, who became a father last Saturday, also singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth inning.

Philippies 6, Cubs 3

In Chicago, the Philadelphia Phillies took advantage of an error by Cubs shortstop Tom Verzer and scored four runs in the ninth for a 6-3 triumph over Chicago. Despite the loss, Chicago's magic number for clinching the division

title was reduced to 11 as the second-place Mets lost.

Cardinals 9, Mets 5

In New York, Tom Herr highlighted a five-run eighth inning with a three-run double to lift St. Louis to a 9-5 triumph over New York. The loss left the Mets seven games behind the Cubs with only 17 games remaining for each club.

Pirates 5, Expos 1

In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden pitched a three-hitter, and Johnny Ray hit a three-run homer in leading the Pirates to a 5-1 victory over Montreal.

Braves 6, Astros 4

In Houston, Dale Murphy drove in four runs with a triple and his 32d homer to lead the Braves to a 6-4 victory over Houston.

Dodgers 5, Padres 2

In San Diego, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a six-hitter and hit a two-run homer to lead the Dodgers to a 5-2 victory over San Diego.

Indians 4, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, Don Schutze (3-5) scattered nine hits and three walks in going the distance, pitching Cleveland to a 4-2 victory over California.

Brewers 14, Red Sox 6

In Boston, William Lazaudo belted a three-run homer and Robin Yount added a bases-empty shot, helping the Brewers score nine unearned runs in the seventh to crush Boston, 14-6.

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In Minneapolis, Frank Viola (16-12) pitched a six-hitter and

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Cardinals 9, Mets 5

In New York, Tom Herr highlighted a five-run eighth inning with a three-run double to lift St. Louis to a 9-5 triumph over New York. The loss left the Mets seven games behind the Cubs with only 17 games remaining for each club.

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In Houston, Dale Murphy drove in four runs with a triple and his 32d homer to lead the Braves to a 6-4 victory over Houston.

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In San Diego, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a six-hitter and hit a two-run homer to lead the Dodgers to a 5-2 victory over San Diego.

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